

re-elected by his constituents because of his steadfast and earnest dedication to their needs as not only a representative, but a friend.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of George M. Nashar, the 2006 North Olmsted Democrat of the Year, whose unwavering commitment to serving his family, community, and country has left a lasting impression, inspiring those around him.

IN TRIBUTE TO BETTE DEWING

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Bette Dewing, a great New Yorker. Bette Dewing is devoted to her community on the Upper East Side of Manhattan, and in recognition of her selfless dedication to the well-being of others and her significant achievements on behalf of the quality of life in New York City, she is being honored this month by the East 79th Street Neighborhood Association.

For decades, Bette Dewing has served on the front lines of the fight to preserve and enhance her fellow New Yorkers' quality of life. A longtime columnist at the premier local newspaper of Manhattan's East Side, *Our Town*, Bette Dewing has used her public platform expertly and effectively to become an unparalleled advocate for her fellow New York City residents on a wide range of issues. She has been perhaps the Big Apple's leading champion for enhancing pedestrian safety, focusing the attention of government officials on a host of urban ills, most notably the need to curb traffic lawlessness. No New Yorker has done more to combat illegal bicyclists, skateboarders and motorists, whose careless and often selfish behavior is a menace to city pedestrians, in particular to seniors and persons with physical disabilities. A founder of a community-based advocacy organization, *Pedestrian First*, Ms. Dewing is perhaps more responsible than any other for starting the drumbeat of protest against those who would encroach on the space and safety of her fellow New Yorkers, a call that has since been echoed by many elected officials and municipal government leaders.

Some of Bette Dewing's most important advocacy occurred when she presciently called for a renewed emphasis on the preeminence of family life, respect for the many contributions to our society by the elderly, and a return to civility. Her wise counsel to younger generations to maintain strong family ties is one that everyone should embrace. Similarly, her manifestoes urging a return to a culture in which a prevailing civic-mindedness—including courtesy and consideration for others—is the rule, not the exception, have since been taken to heart by many New Yorkers.

In being honored by the East 79th Street Neighborhood Association, Bette Dewing's achievements are being recognized by one of the most important civic associations in our Nation's greatest metropolis. Representing the residents of Manhattan's Upper East Side living on or around East 79th Street, the dedicated membership of East 79th Street Neigh-

borhood Association and its distinguished and estimable president, Betty Cooper Wallerstein, have made immeasurable contributions to improving the quality of life of their neighbors and their community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my distinguished colleagues join me in recognizing the outstanding contributions to the civic life of New York City made by Bette Dewing.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF W.D. FARR

HON. MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions and life-time achievements of Mr. W.D. Farr.

Mr. Farr was recently inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners, which honors those who have embodied and perpetuated the heritage of the American West through their exemplary lives, careers, and achievements.

Mr. Farr, a man of many talents, excelled in ranching, government, and banking.

After inheriting the family agricultural business, Mr. Farr remained a cattle rancher for many years. During this time Mr. Farr worked to improve livestock and farming methods. His innovative ideas became a catalyst for improved irrigation on the eastern plains and influenced ranching methods throughout the United States.

Mr. Farr was also a statesman. While working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Farr advised three U.S. Presidents and traveled the world as an advocate for the U.S. agricultural industry. His dedication to the agricultural community earned him induction into the Colorado Agriculture Hall of Fame in 1995.

Another one of Mr. Farr's successful endeavors was in the banking industry. He directed banks in Greeley and Denver. He also co-founded and chaired the Affiliated Bankshares of Colorado.

Mr. Farr's life epitomizes the courageous and innovative spirit of Colorado and the greater American West.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent Mr. Farr in Congress. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating W.D. Farr for his many accomplishments and his service to the community.

TRIBUTE TO E. MALCOLM FIELD, M.D.

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of E. Malcolm Field, M.D. who has served the people of Michigan and our Nation for over 45 years as a neurosurgeon, neuroscience visionary and medical leader. Dr. Field has dedicated his life to healing, personally seeing more than 250,000 patients and performing more than 50,000 neurosurgeries through his practice based in Saginaw, Michigan.

Dr. Field is the founder of Saginaw Valley Neurosurgery, P.C., and a Diplomat of the

American Board of Neurological Surgeons. He is a Fellow of both the American College of Neurological Surgeons and the International College of Surgeons. He is also the founder and Medical Director of FNI, the Field Neurosciences Institute. FNI's mission is "the prevention, early diagnosis, care, and cure of neurological diseases, disorders and injuries." Dr. Field's commitment to his patients is to provide compassionate care, technological superiority and a full continuum of neurological services. Under Dr. Field's leadership extensive prevention, research and educational programs are continued. The Field Neurosciences Institute operates in 10 different clinical neurospecialties and has established satellite clinics in 18 communities throughout lower northeastern Michigan.

On September 21, 2006, the Malcolm Field Theatre for the Performing Arts on the campus of Saginaw Valley State University will be dedicated. In addition Dr. Field will be giving the annual James E. O'Neill Jr. Memorial lecture titled "Quest for a Cure".

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Dr. E. Malcolm Field for the honor Saginaw Valley State University is bestowing on him and for his life long service to the residents of Michigan and the people of our Nation.

PROVIDING FOR EARMARKING REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPEECH OF

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 2006

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1000, to provide for earmark reform in the House of Representatives. This measure, I believe, will help bring much-needed transparency and accountability for funding projects in the House. It will do this by obliging Committees to list the names of House Members next to the projects that they request. Identifying project sponsors will allow the public to see how their representatives are choosing to spend their tax dollars.

I am pleased that this legislation will include ALL House Committees. That means this resolution will identify the sponsors of special tax breaks, and special programs as well as those who are asking for appropriations earmarks.

Despite the fact that I support this bill, I am disappointed in its limitations. In the first place, the bill only applies to House rules. It's not the law of the land. So if there are violations, there are no legal consequences. Second, the bill does nothing to limit or at least define Member earmarks. That means that Members will continue to use their seniority and committee assignments to get special deals for their districts. While I'm a strong supporter of bringing tax dollars back to the district, I firmly believe that federal programs and projects need to be awarded based on merit and need, and should be subject to scrutiny and rigorous review.

Having said all this, H. Res. 1000 is a step forward. I am hopeful that greater transparency for the earmarking will allow the public to become more knowledgeable about the

process. At the very least, this will let them know how their taxes are being sent. And at the most, it will create the oversight and accountability we need to lead to better allocation of our precious and limited resources.

**CBO ESTIMATE ON H.R. 4844, THE
"FEDERAL ELECTION INTEGRITY
ACT OF 2006"**

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, please find attached the Congressional Budget Office's estimate for the legislation, H.R. 4844, the Federal Election Integrity Act of 2006, as reported by the Committee on House Administration.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 19, 2006.

Hon. VERNON J. EHLERS,
Chairman, Committee on House Administration,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4844, the Federal Election Integrity Act of 2006.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Matthew Pickford (for federal costs), Sarah Puro (for the impact on state and local governments), and Paige Piper/Bach (for the impact on the private sector).

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director.

Enclosure.

H.R. 4844—Federal Election Integrity Act of 2006

Summary: H.R. 4844 would amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require all voters in federal elections to display a valid and current photo identification card issued by a government agency. The requirement would begin with the November 2008 federal election. The legislation would require the photo identification cards to document U.S. citizenship by the 2010 federal election. The legislation would require states to provide photo identification cards to all eligible voters who cannot pay for them, and it would authorize appropriations for the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to reimburse states for those costs. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4844 would cost about \$1 million in 2007 and \$77 million over the 2007–2011 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

H.R. 4844 contains intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Beginning in 2008, the bill would:

Require state and local governments to establish a program that would make certain forms of photo identification available to those who currently do not have it;

Prohibit state and local governments from allowing individuals without proper photo identification to vote; and

Prohibit states from charging a fee for such identification if the applicant cannot afford the fee.

While the aggregate costs to state, local, and tribal governments of complying with these mandates is uncertain, CBO estimates that they would far exceed the threshold established in UMRA (\$64 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation) in at least one of the first five years after the mandates go into effect. The bill would authorize funds to

cover the costs of reimbursing states for providing identification cards to those individuals that cannot afford them, which CBO estimates would total about \$70 million over the next few years.

By requiring individuals to have a government-issued identification to vote in a federal election, H.R. 4844 also would impose new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. Based on information from government and other sources, CBO estimates that the cost to comply with those mandates would exceed the annual threshold established by UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$128 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation) in at least one of the first five years the mandates are in effect.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 4844 is shown in the following table. The cost of this legislation falls within budget function 800 (general government).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Photo Identification Card Reimbursement:					
Estimated Authorization					
Level	0	50	20	1	1
Estimated Outlays	0	44	26	1	1
Election Assistance Commission:					
Estimated Authorization					
Level	1	2	2	*	*
Estimated Outlays	1	2	2	*	*
Total Changes:					
Estimated Authorization Level	1	52	22	1	1
Estimated Outlays ..	1	46	28	1	1

NOTE: * = less than \$500,000.

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 4844 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2007, that the necessary amounts will be provided for each year, and that spending will follow historical patterns for similar programs.

Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4844 would cost \$1 million in 2007 and \$77 million over the 2007–2011 period to reimburse the states for the cost of providing photo identification cards to voters who cannot afford to pay the cost of obtaining a card, and the cost to the EAC to operate the reimbursement program.

Photo Identification Card Reimbursement

Starting in fiscal year 2008, section 3 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary for the EAC to make payments to states to cover the costs of providing government-issued photo identification cards to voters who state that they cannot afford to pay for the cards. The cost of implementing this provision would depend upon the number of voters who receive identification cards for free, and the cost of producing those cards.

The National Commission on Federal Election Reform estimated in 2001 that up to 10 percent of those eligible to vote do not have official state identification (typically, driver's licenses). The commission assumed that this population consisted of the poor (who may not have cars) and those living in dense urban areas (who may not need cars). Indiana, Georgia, and Missouri currently require voters to have photo identification. Those states estimate that around 7 percent of their registered voters do not have a state-issued driver's license or identification card.

Based on the estimates and experience of those states, CBO estimates that about 4 percent of the nation's registered voters—about 7 million individuals—do not have state identification cards and would likely request free identification cards to vote in federal elections. That estimate reflects the expectation that only those registered voters who

intend to vote might seek free identification cards.

States typically charge about \$10 to issue an identification card. CBO estimates the cost of providing photo identification for voters who cannot afford them would be about \$45 million in 2008 and \$72 million over the 2008–2011 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. That amount includes the cost of providing free ID cards to some newly registered voters over the 2010–2011 period.

Election Assistance Commission

Section 3 would require the EAC to reimburse the states for the cost of providing free photo identification cards, and to promulgate regulations for obtaining reimbursement. Based on information from the EAC, CBO estimates that additional staffing and administrative requirements necessary for those efforts would cost \$1 million in 2007 and \$5 million over the 2007–2011 period.

Estimated impact on state, local, and tribal governments: H.R. 4844 contains intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. Beginning in 2008, the bill would:

Require state and local governments to establish a program that would make certain forms of photo identification available to those who currently do not have it;

Prohibit state and local governments from allowing individuals without proper photo identification to vote; and

Prohibit states from charging a fee for such identification if the applicant cannot afford the fee.

While the aggregate costs to state, local and tribal governments of complying with these mandates is uncertain, CBO estimates that they would far exceed the threshold established in UMRA (\$64 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation) in at least one of the first five years after the mandates go into effect. The bill would authorize funds to cover the costs of reimbursing states for providing identification cards to individuals that cannot afford them, which CBO estimates would total about \$70 million over the next few years.

Preemption of State Voting Laws

The bill would prohibit state and local governments from allowing individuals without proper photo identification to vote. This requirement would preempt state laws in the 47 states that do not currently require all voters to show photo identification when voting. The preemption, in and of itself, would not impose significant costs on those governments.

Establishing an Outreach Program

The bill would require states to "establish a program" to provide photo identification cards to meet the requirements of the bill. According to government sources, establishing such a program would require some or all of the following: purchasing certain new equipment, hiring additional staff for certain offices, training current employees, providing outreach activities to educate affected voters via pamphlets, television and radio advertisements, and posting information on state and local Web sites. Costs for each state would vary based on the demographics of the population the state without photo identification and the current voting structure in the state. For example, states that conduct voting by mail would not incur costs to train poll workers, while states that do not currently have a Department of Motor Vehicles office in each county would need to purchase equipment for county offices. CBO estimates that, in aggregate, these costs to establish outreach programs would total about \$75 million in 2008 and about \$50 million in 2010.

Providing Free Identification Cards

The bill also would require, starting in 2008, states to provide voter identification